

States by going directly to employers for pay-roll information to be checked against concurrent benefit lists. A plan

A. of investigation based on a sample post-audit will be considered as partial fulfillment of the investigation program; it would need to be supplemented by other methods capable of detecting overpayments to persons who have moved into noncovered occupations or are claiming interstate benefits.

B. *Are adequate records maintained by which the results of investigations may be evaluated?\**

*Explanation.* To meet this criterion, the State agency will be expected to maintain records of all its activities in the detection of overpayments, showing whether attributable to error or willful misrepresentation, measuring the results obtained through various methods, and noting the remedial action taken in each case. The adequacy and effectiveness of various methods of checking for willful misrepresentation can be evaluated only if records are kept of the results obtained. Internal reports on fraudulent and erroneous overpayments are needed by State agencies for self-evaluation. Detailed records should be maintained in order that the State agency may determine, for example, which of several methods of checking currently used are the most productive. Such records also will provide the basis for drawing a clear distinction between fraud and error.

C. *Does the agency take adequate action with respect to publicity concerning willful misrepresentation and its legal consequences to deter fraud by claimants?\**

*Explanation.* To meet this criterion, the State agency must issue adequate material on claimant eligibility requirements and must take necessary action to obtain publicity on the legal consequences of willful misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure of facts.

Public announcements on convictions and resulting penalties for fraud are generally considered necessary as a deterrent to other persons, and to inform the public that the agency is carrying on an effective program to prevent fraud. This alone is not considered adequate publicity. It is important that information be circulated which will explain clearly and understandably the claimant's rights, and the obligations which he must fulfill to be eligible for benefits. Leaflets for distribution and posters placed in local offices are appropriate media for such information.

7515 *Evaluation of Alternative State Provisions with Respect to Erroneous and Illegal Payments.* If the methods of administration provided for by the State law do not conform to the suggested methods of meeting the requirements set forth in section 7511, but a State law does provide for alternative methods of administra-

tion designed to accomplish the same results, the Bureau of Employment Security, in collaboration with the State agency, will study the actual or anticipated effect of the alternative methods of administration. If the Bureau concludes that the alternative methods satisfy the criteria in section 7513, it will so notify the State agency. If the Bureau does not so conclude, it will submit to the Secretary the results of the study for his determination of whether the State's alternative methods of administration meet the criteria.\*

## PART 615—EXTENDED BENEFITS IN THE FEDERAL-STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Sec.

- 615.1 Purpose.
- 615.2 Definitions.
- 615.3 Effective period of the program.
- 615.4 Eligibility requirements for Extended Benefits.
- 615.5 Definition of "exhaustee."
- 615.6 Extended Benefits; weekly amount.
- 615.7 Extended Benefits; maximum amount.
- 615.8 Provisions of State law applicable to claims.
- 615.9 Restrictions on entitlement.
- 615.10 Special provisions for employers.
- 615.11 Extended Benefit Periods.
- 615.12 Determination of "on" and "off" indicators.
- 615.13 Announcement of the beginning and ending of Extended Benefit Periods.
- 615.14 Payments to States.
- 615.15 Records and reports.

AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 7805; 42 U.S.C. 1102; Secretary's Order No. 4-75 (40 FR 18515).

SOURCE: 53 FR 27937, July 25, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

### § 615.1 Purpose.

The regulations in this part are issued to implement the "Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970" as it has been amended, which requires, as a condition of tax offset under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. 3301 *et seq.*), that a State unemployment compensation law provide for the payment of extended unemployment compensation during periods of high unemployment to eligible individuals as prescribed in the Act. The benefits provided under State law, in accordance

\*Revises section 7513 as issued 5/5/50.

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with the Act and this part, are hereafter referred to as Extended Benefits, and the program is referred to as the Extended Benefit Program.

**§ 615.2 Definitions.**

For the purposes of the Act and this part—

(a) *Act* means the “Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970” (title II of Pub. L. 91-373; 84 Stat. 695, 708), approved August 10, 1970, as amended from time to time, including the 1980 amendments in section 416 of Pub. L. 96-364 (94 Stat. 1208, 1310), approved September 26, 1980, and in sections 1022 and 1024 of Pub. L. 96-499 (94 Stat. 2599, 2656, 2658) approved December 5, 1980, and the 1981 amendments in sections 2401 through 2404 and section 2505(b) of Pub. L. 97-35 (95 Stat. 357, 874-875, 884) approved August 13, 1981, and the 1982 amendment in section 191 of Pub. L. 97-248 (96 Stat. 324, 407) approved September 3, 1982, and the 1983 amendment in section 522 of Pub. L. 98-21 (97 Stat. 65, 148) approved April 20, 1983.

(b) *Base period* means, with respect to an individual, the base period as determined under the applicable State law for the individual’s applicable benefit year.

(c)(1) *Benefit year* means, with respect to an individual, the benefit year as defined in the applicable State law.

(2) *Applicable benefit year* means, with respect to an individual, the current benefit year if, at the time an initial claim for Extended Benefits is filed, the individual has an unexpired benefit year only in the State in which such claim is filed, or, in any other case, the individual’s most recent benefit year. For this purpose, the most recent benefit year for an individual who has unexpired benefit years in more than one State when an initial claim for Extended Benefits is filed, is the benefit year with the latest ending date or, if such benefit years have the same ending date, the benefit year in which the latest continued claim for regular compensation was filed. The individual’s most recent benefit year which expires in an Extended Benefit Period is the applicable benefit year if the individual cannot establish a second benefit year or is precluded from receiving regular

compensation in a second benefit year solely by reason of a State law provision which meets the requirement of section 3304(a)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 3304(a)(7)).

(d) *Compensation and unemployment compensation* means cash benefits (including dependents’ allowances) payable to individuals with respect to their unemployment, and includes regular compensation, additional compensation and extended compensation as defined in this section.

(e) *Regular compensation* means compensation payable to an individual under a State law, and, when so payable, includes compensation payable pursuant to 5 U.S.C. chapter 85, but does not include extended compensation or additional compensation.

(f) *Additional compensation* means compensation totally financed by a State and payable under a State law by reason of conditions of high unemployment or by reason of other special factors and, when so payable, includes compensation payable pursuant to 5 U.S.C. chapter 85.

(g) *Extended compensation* means the extended unemployment compensation payable to an individual for weeks of unemployment which begin in an Extended Benefit Period, under those provisions of a State law which satisfy the requirements of the Act and this part with respect to the payment of extended unemployment compensation, and, when so payable, includes compensation payable pursuant to 5 U.S.C. chapter 85, but does not include regular compensation or additional compensation. Extended compensation is referred to in this part as Extended Benefits.

(h) *Eligibility period* means, with respect to an individual, the period consisting of—

(1) The weeks in the individual’s applicable benefit year which begin in an Extended Benefit Period, or with respect to a single benefit year, the weeks in the benefit year which begin in more than one Extended Benefit Period, and

(2) If the applicable benefit year ends within an Extended Benefit Period, any weeks thereafter which begin in such